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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXII.--NO. 79. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,624

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The transports with troops from Port Tampa arrived Monday at noon off Santiago; the voyage was uneventful; it was determined to land small bodies of troops at once at several points along the coast. ——The Weather Bureau reports a decided improvement in the condition of the cotton crop. ——Fifty persons drowned at the launching of the British battleship Albion. ——Another ministerial crisis rumored in Madrid. —— Blanco is sending reinforcements to Santiago. —— Heavy reinforcements are to be dispatched at once to Gen. Shafter; the first contingent will leave Newport News next Thursday. —— A telegram from Constantinople says the Sultan's sister has been abducted by brigands. ——New York markets: Money on call 1@1½ per cent., last loan 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6⅞c; flour was steadier at the close but not active; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red 86c; corn—spot steady, No. 2 38c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 76 deg.; 8 P.M., 68 deg.; maximum, 84 deg.; minimum, 66 deg.; mean, 75 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 1.80; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 4.13 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 7.0 feet, a rise of three feet during the past twelve hours.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Generally light and scattered showers have occurred in all districts. The weather is mostly clear. The temperature changes have been slight. Waynesboro, Miss., reports a fall of 1.52 inch rain.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

An area of high pressure central tonight over the Lake regions and the Ohio valley, with clear weather prevailing under it. Another prominent high continues to cover Florida. The pressure is lowest in the Eastern Rocky Mountain slopes and off the Middle Atlantic coast, while a slight trough of low pressure extends across the Southern States, connecting these two low depressions. Cloudy weather prevails throughout the Southeast, with rain falling in North Carolina and heavy showers having occurred in those sections during the day. An excessive rainfall of 1.80 inches fell at this station during the afternoon. Clear weather continues over the extreme southern end of Florida. The weather is generally slightly cooler to the eastward of the Mississippi river, and nearly stationary temperature elsewhere.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair in western portion; showers and thunder storms in eastern portion; light variable winds.

Port Almanac---June 22.

Sun Rises	4.43 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.14 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 57 M.
High Water at Southport	9.55 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.25 A. M.

Coxey, Debs and Hanna have all been temporarily obscured by the war cloud.

Some of the Spanish papers still characterize us as a "nation of shopkeepers." They must admit, however, that we are, for shop-keepers, pretty hefty hitters.

It isn't the Spanish papers only which show a supreme contempt for the geography of the United States. There are others. A Bremen paper recently spread before its readers the interesting information that a Spanish fleet had just bombarded Chicago.

The wife of Capt. Robertson, of Charlotte, who has recently returned from Jacksonville, Fla., says those reports about the bad behavior of the North Carolina soldiers in camp were caused by Illinois troops, who when caught in any devilment said they came from North Carolina.

Ex-Governor Flowers has just advanced $10,000 to pay for the 69th regiment of New York in camp at Tampa. When Col. Julian S. Carr generously offered to advance a month's pay for our First Regiment at Jacksonville the Government would not permit it. How is that?

The Philadelphia *Press* rises to remark: "But for the subsidies for steam ships voted by a Republican Congress six years ago, where would the Government have been for transports and cruisers in the present war?" Notwithstanding, the Government has had to go into the impressing business to get them. But if it hadn't been for the antiquated navigation laws which the Republicans insist on keeping on the statute books, where would be the pretext for the subsidies?

Aguinaldo's generals have captured the wife and children of the Spanish Governor General, who offered a reward of $25,000 for his head. But the captives are in no danger, and are well treated, although Aguinaldo was once poisoned and several times stabbed by hirelings of the man who put the reward on him with a view to having him assassinated.

The French have the reputation of being the best kind of coffee makers and fine judges of that beverage, but an expert chemist has discovered that there are no less than nineteen different things used in preparing counterfeit coffee, which is palmed off on the French coffee drinkers as the real thing.

The Madrid paper which discovered that President "Magginley" is a naturalized Chinaman, born in Canton, says he has not yet overcome his fondness for rat meat.

It isn't the planting season exactly in Cuba, but the Vesuvius is planting a good deal of gun cotton there.

They had a puckering time at that Kansas wedding when twelve girls whistled the wedding march.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Alleghany Springs, Va.
Clerk of Court—Legal notice.
Murchison & Co.—Gov't war loan.
W., C. & A. R. R. —Special meeting.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Three or four rooms.
A. G. Heide—Expert accountant.
Miss Lizzie Moody—Will exchange.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Miss Olivia and Mr. W. W. Miller, of Rocky Point, are registered at The Orton.

— Messrs. E. F. Young and T. W. Andrews, of Charlotte, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Fussell, of Rose Hill, was a caller at this office yesterday. He says crops have never been finer.

— Miss Lucy Bowden left yesterday for Portsmouth to visit her brothers, Messrs. W. N. and T. H. Bowden.

— Mr. R. E. Pipkin, of Goldsboro, the well known excursion manager, was here yesterday making arrangements for an excursion from this city to Washington on the 19th of July.

— Mr. James H. Taylor, Jr., returned Monday from a visit to Raleigh. While at the capital he visited the Wilmington boys in camp and reports that they are all well with the exception that some are suffering from vaccination.

—Miss Lena Rodes, of Charlottesville, Va., arrived in the city yesterday to visit Miss Belle Gore. Miss Rodes visited here several Summers ago and made many friends who will be glad to see her again.

— Mr. J. H. Newbury, bayman on the *Nantucket*, who has been ill for two weeks with fever, and thought to be getting on nicely, was not so well yesterday. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Newbury, left for Port Royal yesterday morning to be with him.

Police Officer Arrested.

At two o'clock this morning Policeman R. H. Benson was recognized in the sum of $50 for his appearance in the Mayor's Court at noon to-day to answer the charge of being found asleep on the street. Sergeant Gore brought officer Benson in and told the captain that he found him lying in the alley near the Carolina ice factory asleep. He was not on duty. Benson says the affair is a piece of persecution and that he has an object in having himself thus arrested. It will be remembered that he made the charges against Chief of Police Melton which were recently investigated by the Board of Aldermen.

Vestments for Chaplain Osborne.

The set of vestments referred to in the STAR some time since as having been sent from here to Raleigh to Company K, for presentation to Chaplain Osborne, of the Second regiment, were formally presented a few days ago by Capt. MacRae. Col. Osborne responded appropriately, and Col. Burgwyn made remarks of approval.

Shocked by Lightning.

During the violent rain storm at Magnolia yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. L. Southall, A. C. L. agent and operator, received a severe shock from a lightning bolt which entered over the wires. He was rendered unconcious for a while, but is now apparently all right.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

LOCAL DOTS.

— There was no Mayor's Court yesterday.

— There was no meeting of Blain's colored volunteers last night.

— Cotton dropped at this market yesterday from 6¼ to 5¾ cents per pound.

— Sergeant Whitney sent the following recruits to Raleigh yesterday: Ed. Russ, R. V. Jessup, J. Robbins.

— The colored excursion to Greensboro returned yesterday morning on time, shortly before 7 o'clock.

— Mr. Wilkes Morris had the misfortune to have his hand painfully injured while at work at the Wilmington Iron Works yesterday.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— There will be a game of base ball between the O. A. N. and Wilmington teams Friday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock on the Hilton Park diamond.

— There was no meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance yesterday afternoon for want of a quorum. An adjournment was taken until 8.30 to-night.

— A meeting of the Sunbeam Circle of Miss Alderman's select school was to have been held last night but was postponed on account of the inclement weather.

— Don't forget the excursion to Carolina Beach to-day by the Brooklyn Baptist Sunday School. The *Wilmington* will observe a convenient schedule, and the committee of arrangements will see that everybody has a good time.

— The excursion to Carolina Beach yesterday by the Sunday School of Fifth Street M. E. Church was unusually well patronized. There were about 550 tickets sold, and there would have been a good many more but for the rain in the afternoon.

— Miss Catherine Agnes Torpy and Mr. William H. Coleman will be united in marriage at St. Thomas' Pro-Cathedral at 6 P. M. to-day. Cards have been issued for a reception after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 413 North Third street.

— The President of the Merchant's Association has appointed Messrs. George R. French, Marcus W. Jacobi and William E. Springer a committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting with the Bell Telephone Co.'s representative this afternoon.

ARRIVED FROM PORT ROYAL.

Tug Hercules Came for the Water Barge. Brings Message from Wilmington Boys On the Nantucket.

The government tug *Hercules*, in command of Capt. Charles Larson, arrived in port on yesterday at 10 o'clock and will go out this morning at 6 o'clock towing the government water barge to Port Royal. The barge, as will be remembered, was brought to this city last week from Elmer's Inlet, where, several days previous, she had been beached.

The *Hercules* has been on the move recently. A week ago from yesterday she was at Key West, where she towed the *Passaic*. She went from there to Port Royal, where orders reached her to proceed to Wilmington. She reports no exciting incidents on any of her cruises. She is the same tug that towed the *Nantucket* to Port Royal.

As she left Port Royal on this last trip to Wilmington some of her crew were asked by the Naval Reserves on board the *Nantucket* to tell the Wilmington people to send them something to eat. The boys are tired of hard tack and know how to appreciate a box from home. An effort was made to get up something to send back on the *Hercules*, but failed, owing to the limited time the boat was in port.

Brought Home By the Hercules.

Quite a stir was created at the home of Mrs. John Maunder, corner Eighth and Harnett streets, yesterday, by the return of Mr. Maunder's skye terrier Ned, which he carried with him on the *Nantucket* to Port Royal. Mrs. Maunder at first thought that her husband had returned, but investigation proved that the dog had been given to the engineer of the Government tug *Hercules* while the *Nantucket* was being towed to Port Royal, and just as soon as the tug touched the Wilmington dock yesterday, the dog leaped ashore and dashed off in a run for home. The rules forbade the keeping of the dog on board the *Nantucket*.

COMMUNICATED.

Prof. Eli Vanderbilt Smith returned yesterday afternoon from Smithfield, where he has been attending the Turlington Institute commencement. Prof. Smith did not deliver the annual address, to the regret of his many friends, as the orator for the day had been selected and Prof. Smith's services were not needed. On account of press of business at home, his tour to the principal cities of the State, such as Dudley, Fremont and Pikeville, was cut short and, of course, he has given up the idea of spending the Summer at Castle Haynes.

Will Be Tried To-day.

The case against James and Dora Bradley respectively for assault and battery and larceny, referred to in yesterday's STAR, will not be tried until to-day at 4 o'clock P. M. The hearing was postponed from yesterday on account of the inability of the woman, Dora Bradley, to appear at court.

THE TRUCK GROWERS

Annual Meeting of the East Carolina Association Held Yesterday in Wilmington.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT.

President's Address—Report and Recommendations of the Board of Directors—The Shipping Master's and Treasurer's Reports.

The East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association was called to order yesterday at 12.15 o'clock in the county court house by the president, W. L. Hill, of Warsaw. The secretary, D. H. Harnly, of Chadbourn, kept the minutes.

Delegates were recognized from local associations at Rose Hill, Faison, Clinton, Wallace, Mt. Olive, Chadbourn, Magnolia, Teachy, Wilmington, Burgaw, Rocky Point, Warsaw, Currie and Fayetteville.

Mr. J. H. Moore then took the chair and the president made his opening address. It referred in an interesting manner to the success which crowned the efforts of truckers in previous years. It also dwelt upon the rather unsatisfactory results of the present year's work. He emphasized the importance of farmers getting together and looking out for their own interests.

The president's address was received with generous applause.

Mr. C. M. Steinmetz, secretary of the executive committee, read the report of the board of directors which was received and ordered spread upon the minutes. It is submitted herewith:

To the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your board of directors beg to submit herewith their report for the year 1898.

Your board was forced to make a contract with the C. F. T. Car Company, owing to the fact that they had a two years contract from beginning of season of 1898 with the Atlantic Coast Line and the Atlantic Coast Line spositively refused to admit or allow any other refrigerator car lines to operate its cars over their system. Your board refused to adopt any car lines without some reduction in rates, and we were able to obtain a reduction of five cents per crate to all points. When your association was first organized we were shipping berries under a rate of $1.25 per crate, taking New York as a basis; since that time we have reduced your freight rates 25 cents per crate or 20 per cent. We have no data from which to base the shipments of 1895, but estimate them at 113,000 crates. In 1897 the shipments amounted to 165,000 crates; while for season of 1898 the shipments amounted to 265,000. The reduction has saved the shippers for the year 1897 $38,800; for the year 1898, $66,250; making a total of $100,050 saved in freight rates to the shippers since the organization of your Association.

We find on comparing our freight rates from other sections of the United States with competitive points for our section that our freight rate is still far in excess of those enjoyed by our competitors. We find that the Louisiana growers can put their berries on the Chicago market under a freight rate of 65 cents per crate. East Tennessee growers enjoy a rate of only 10 cents per crate of 34 quarts, from Chattanooga to Cincinnati; we find that Southern Arkansas and Indian Territory growers can put their berries on the Buffalo market for about $250 per car less than it costs our growers to market their crop. In addition to this, the services rendered by the transportation companies, particularly the refrigerator service, has not been at all satisfactory to the grower.

We think it would be wise for your board to look well into the condition of the cars which they shall adopt for service the coming season, as we find a number of the cars that have been placed in this service have been used for hauling dairy and like products, thereby rendering them practically unfit for handling berries and other fruits.

We find from the report of our Shipping Master that quite a number of cars have been badly handled by the transportation companies; quite a number have been held over at South Rocky Mount, some of them as long as forty-eight hours, on account of not having the minimum car load. This is a burden on the shipper, and should be remedied.

This unsatisfactory service has not been due to any want of diligence on the part of your board. As above stated, they have been forced by the arbitrary action of the Atlantic Coast Line in refusing to haul any other than C. F. T. cars, and in our opinion the C. F. T. Car Company do not own or control a sufficient number of cars used exclusively for the fruit business to handle the output of this section, as evidenced by the fact that the Atlantic Coast Line were forced to call in the C. F. X. Car Company in order to supply a sufficient number of cars to handle the output. The shortage of cars controlled by the C. F. T. Car Company forced them to put cars in the service that should not have been used.

Your board also insisted upon a better delivery system by the Express Company and had the assurance that the grower would experience no inconvenience along these lines. We find, however, that the delivery, especially at New York, has been very poor, causing a great loss to the grower. We find that in many instances the growers are taxed with a cartage when the rates of the Express Company covered delivery to the stores. This is adding an additional expense of 10 cents per crate to the grower on account of late delivery by the Express Company and should be remedied.

Your board has formed these conclusions from the report of Shipping Master H. T. Bauman, which we find in detail and full of valuable data, which is now on file in the secretary's office.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the association has been able to secure the erection of commodious sheds along the line, which have been a great benefit and convenience to the growers, and we desire to express our appreciation to the Atlantic Coast Line for their liberal treatment in that respect.

It is the opinion of your board that the grower has sustained heavy loss by forcing his fruit on the markets before they were thoroughly ripe, as evidenced by an extremely low market when the berries should have been selling at a much better price.

The advantages hoped to be derived from the selection of association commission houses have not been realized from the lack of concert of action on the part of the members of the association.

All the outstanding obligations of the association, including actual expenses of the committee, balance on Rocky Point strike, shipping master's office, secretary's office, etc., have been paid, leaving a balance of about two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars in the treasury.

That for a more efficient and business like management of your association your board recommends that certain amendments, herewith submitted, should be adopted.

And we also recommend that you instruct your board of directors to take such action at once as may be necessary for the incorporation of this association.

And we further recommend that your board be further instructed to, at once, investigate all complaints made by members of this association for losses sustained by them on account of improper transportation and to take such action in this matter as they deem best.

And their attention is especially called to the shipments to Canada, as cars have to be held longer than necessary on account of billing.

Your board desires to express their appreciation of the thorough and business-like manner in which your shipping master, Mr. H. T. Bauman, has conducted the affairs of his office, and for the excellent and thorough report which he has made to your board, and express their regret that the growers have failed to co-operate with him in carrying out his instructions in regard to the distribution of their crop.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. WESTBROOK,
Chairman Board of Directors.
C. M. STEINMETZ,
Secretary Board of Directors.

Under the head of reports from special committees, Mr. I. L. Faison, of the committee on propositions and grievances, stated that there was no report to make, as all complaints had been covered in the report of the executive committee.

Mr. H. T. Bauman, submitted his annual report, which was very elaborate and full of valuable information to truckers. It furnished a comparative statement for 1897 and 1898, and showed the expenses of the general office. It stated that the season had not been satisfactory as to prices obtained and transportation services as a whole. The distribution was carried out as well as could be under the circumstances. There has been a disposition to ignore instructions both from within and without the association. But with all drawbacks the immense crop of 263,000 crates of strawberries was marketed at a profit. The average net return last season was over 10 cents per quart; this year it has been 8. The net returns last year were $525,401.60, against $679,974.40 this year, the excess being over $154,000. Total shipments for 1897 were 164,188 crates; for 1898 265,615, showing an increase of 104,427 crates.

The shipping master's report enumerated several complaints which had been filed on account of berries arriving at their destination in bad condition. Complaint was also made about the excessive charges of commission men. In addition there were vigorous complaints about unsatisfactory transportation, but as these were brought out in the report of the Board of Directors they will not be mentioned here.

The report closed with a reference to the extent of the trucking industry and urged that all differences be harmonized.

The Association was evidently pleased with Mr. Bauman's report, and on motion of Dr. E. Porter the thanks of the Association were unanimously tendered him.

Mr. D. H. Harnly, the treasurer, made his report, which was accepted. At this juncture several amendments to the constitution were read and adopted. One of them provided that the executive committee should consist of three instead of seven, to be chosen by the Board of Directors. Another provided that there should be hereafter no meeting in November. Still another was to the effect that directors should be chosen from local associations by the delegates to the general association instead of from among the delegates, as has been the practice heretofore. It was also contemplated in some of the amendments that the clause providing that officers serve without compensation be stricken out.

The amendment that provoked most discussion was that making the board of directors consist of three instead of seven. Among others who spoke on it was Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, who after explaining the object of the board of directors in proposing the amendment, made a ringing speech about the work of the Association and the possibilities before it.

On motion of Mr. G. Z. French, it was ordered that the board of directors be authorized to secure a charter for the Association.

Election of Officers.

Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, and Mr. J. S. Westbrook, of Faison, were unanimously re-elected president and vice president respectively, the secretary being instructed to cast the vote of the Association for those officers. The president was then instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. D. H. Harnly, of Chadbourn, as secretary and treasurer.

The following were elected to serve as a board of directors for the ensuing year: T. J. Armstrong, Rocky Point; W. J. Boney, Wallace; J. H. Moore, Burgaw; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; W. J. Hollingsworth, Currie; G. W. Westbrook, Wilmington; O. P. Middleton, Warsaw; I. L. Faison, Faison; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; S. H. Strange, Fayetteville; A. F. Johnson, Clinton; J. C. McMillan, Teachy; M. P. Taylor, Magnolia; D. W. Fussell, Rose Hill.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Paddison, of Burgaw, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Companies for reduced rates and to the County Commissioners for the use of the court house.

Dr. E. Porter moved that the proceedings of the meeting with the report of the board of directors and the shipping master be handed to the city papers with the request that they be published.

The Association then adjourned until Tuesday after the first Monday in June, 1899.

Directors' Meeting.

A meeting of the old board of directors was held at 10 o'clock but the time was occupied in making up the reports to be made to the general association and no further business of interest was transacted.

The new board held a meeting at the Orton in the afternoon and elected J. H. Moore, of Burgaw, chairman, and T. J. Armstrong, of Rocky Point, secretary.

J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, J. S. Westbrook, of Faison and J. H. Moore, of Burgaw, were chosen to constitute the executive committee. An adjournment was taken until July 19.

TUG BOAT JACOB BRANDOW.

Destroyed by Fire at Her Wharf at Southport—Insured for $5,000—Cause of the Fire Not Known.

Yesterday morning the tug boat *Jacob Brandow* was destroyed by fire at her Southport dock. Her owners consider her a total loss as only the thin hull below the water line remains. However, she was insured for $5,000 in companies represented by J. H. Boatwright & Son. The boat was the individual property of the gentlemen composing the Cape Fear Transportation Company; but was not connected with the co-partnership.

The fire was discovered on board the *Jacob Brandow* about 4.30 o'clock by Engineer James Copeland who went aboard the boat at that hour to get up steam preparatory for the day's work. He and Capt. O. D. Burriss spent the night in Southport. When Mr. Copeland went aboard the flames were just bursting out from below about mid ship. He quickly aroused the crew, consisting of fireman Ed. Pepper, John Cooker, the cook, and two colored boys who were sleeping on board, and they set the donkey pump to work with hose. Their efforts, however, to extinguish the flames proved futile.

The government tug *Cynthia* steamed up, got a line to her and towed the burning boat to Battery Island, where she was grounded and left to her fate.

The *Jacob Brandow* came up to the Wilmington docks Monday afternoon with the *Margaret Roper* in tow, returning to Southport about 8 o'clock. This was her last trip. The fire which destroyed her is thought to have started forward of the boiler and other machinery.

BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Storekeeper and Gauger G. M. Taylor to Be Tried Thursday Before R. H. Bunting.

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock a very important case is to be tried before Squire R. H. Bunting as United States Commissioner. Mr. G. M. Taylor, storekeeper and gauger at the Bradshaw distillery, in Brunswick county, is to be tried on the charge of violating Section 3296 Revised Statutes by aiding and abetting in the removal of spirits from the distillery warehouse before they had been stamped. The offence is charged to have been committed prior to April 30th, since which time the distillery has not been in operation. Mr. Bradshaw, who owned the place, has since sold it to Mr. H. A. Hobbs, who has not yet operated it.

The penalty prescribed by law for the violation of the statute in question is not less than $200 or more than $5,000 fine and not less than three months or more than three years' imprisonment. The warrant against Mr. Taylor was served by Deputy Marshal T. O. Bunting yesterday morning.

Deputy Collector John W. Daily, of Newbern, is here, working up evidence in the case.

The officials yesterday declined to give any particulars as to the offense claimed to have been committed by Mr Taylor.

Tried In Bunting's Court.

As a result of a racket Sunday night Minnie Nixon and William Holly, both colored, were arraigned before Justice Bunting yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. Judgment was suspended in the case of Holly and a fine of $10 was imposed in the case of Minnie Nixon. There was another case against the Nixon woman for an assault upon John Walker, colored, with an axe. In this case a bond of $50.00 was required for her appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, in default of which she was sent to jail. John Walker was tried for assault and battery and paid the cost.

Sedgeley Hall To-night.

Sedgeley Hall club will give a dance to-night at their elegant new club house on Carolina Beach. Those who go down may expect a delightful evening. There will be a late boat from the beach.

BUSINESS LOCALS
IN "THE MORNING STAR"
COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

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Alleghany Springs, Virginia,
Recommended by the State Medical Society, is celebrated for its cures of Dyspepsia, in its various forms. Most extended and beautiful grounds in the mountains. Special rates to families. For descriptive pamphlet, testimonials, terms, &c., write to
fe 23 1m C. A. Calhoun, Prop.

We Will Be Pleased to Give Information
in regard to the Government 2 per cent. war loan and receive and forward subscriptions free of charge.
Murchison & Co., Bankers.
je 22 4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of New Hanover.
Armstrong Cator & Co. vs. Hanson M. Bowden.
It appearing from the affidavit filed in this cause that a judgment was recovered against the defendant by the plaintiffs at April term 1892 of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, for the sum of $284.05, interest and costs and that three years has elapsed since the entry of said judgment, and that no execution has been issued thereon within three years next preceding this motion. And that the said judgment remains wholly unsatisfied. And it further appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and that he cannot be found, to make service on him, of a motion for leave to issue execution on said judgment:
Now notice is hereby given to the defendant that a motion will be made before me by the plaintiff for leave to issue execution on said judgment on Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., when and where he is required to appear and show cause why said motion should not be granted.
June 21st, 1898. JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court New Hanover county.
je 22 4w wo

Special Meeting
OF THE
Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 18, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was
Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
je 20 21t Secretary.

We Want Your Trade.
We offer at First Cost to Cash Buying Customers,
Meats,
D. S. Ribs,
D. S. Bellies,
D. S. Plates, &c.
Bacon,
Hams, Pic-nic, &c.
Flours,
STOCK'S BEST PATENT.
Q. Q. Q.
Cigars,
Union League Cubas,
Cuban Blossom,
Benowa,
Topical Twist-head.
Grain,
Corn, Oats, Hay, Meal.
Vollers & Hashagen,
PROVISIONERS,
Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.
je 14 tf

Special Meeting
OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.
WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was
Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders. JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
je 21 20t Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

The University.
Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 398; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.
Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $50 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 183 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
je 21 2w Chapel Hill, N. C.

Wanted.
An active, reliable man to sell Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder to consumers in Wilmington and vicinity. Agents wanted in other parts of the South. Address
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
944 N. 8th St.,
je 17 1w fr ss wb Philadelphia, Pa.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,
No. 9 North Front Street.
"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!
Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date
Women of Taste.
Striped Linen Crash at
20c per yard.
White Duck,
10, 12 1-2 and 15c.
40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special
10c.
Remnants of India Linen,
8, 10 and 15c.
Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at
10c.
35c French Organdies, to close at
25c.
Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at
15c.
Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from
85c to $5.00.
Caps, 15 to 75c.
Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish
Good Matting
will do well to inspect our line.
Full stock of
Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.
The C. W. Polvogt Co.
Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

FLOUR.
100 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
125 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
200 Barrels Flour.
Bought Since the Heavy Decline. Wire for Prices.
W. B. Cooper,
je 10 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance, unless parties, or strangers with proper reference, make by monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of public interest, are not wanted; and, if accepted in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

As might have been expected the speech of William J. Bryan at the dedication of the Nebraska building at the Omaha exposition, has been the subject of more or less adverse criticism by Republican organs on account of his utterances on territorial conquest. Territorial expansion seems to have become the policy of the Administration at Washington as far as may be judged from the declarations of the Republican organs. They declare what the policy should be and they either speak for the Administration or they are feeling the pulse of the public to see how that policy will take before it is officially and finally proclaimed. On account of Mr. Bryan's standing as a leading and representative Democrat these organs attach more than ordinary importance to this speech because possibly the "keep faith" feature of it may become an issue in our politics that may disarrange party lines and spoil the plans of some of the Republican leaders, who seem to be playing the march of empire to divert attention from other issues. But there are others who politically are not friendly to Mr. Bryan, but have been bitterly opposed to him, who endorse his position as the true and the honest one, and the spirit by which this Government should be governed in the prosecution of this war and in the conclusion of peace.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is an independent paper with a leaning towards the Republicans, but not leaning enough to muzzle it when it sees anything in that party which it does not approve, nor to make it blind to the commendable things in other parties or in the leaders of other parties. In commenting upon Mr. Bryan's speech, the *Ledger* says:

"As William J. Bryan is the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, his Omaha speech probably outlines the position of that party as to the results of the war with Spain. It is in opposition to territorial extension. In the abstract of the speech that has been reported for the Eastern papers Mr. Bryan is not quoted as saying what disposition he would have the Government make of the conquered countries, but he would not have it keep them and add them to the territory of the United States. The same tone is adopted by the majority of the Democrats in Congress on the subject of Hawaiian annexation: they do not want the United States to take the islands. The Republican administration will do well to ponder these utterances carefully, and not uddertake a policy of annexation unless it is quite sure it has the consent of the country to do so; else, after having fought the war and won the victory, it may find itself deprived of the fruits by a party which better understands the sentiment of the nation."

The *Ledger* does not discuss it from a moral standpoint or from a good faith standpoint, but confines itself apparently to the political expediency view of it, and from that gives the administration warning. But really this is not or should not be a question of politics at all. Politics should have nothing to do with it, and the administration should pursue the right, straight forward course, regardless of popular opinion. It is simply a question of preserving the faith of the nation as virtually pledged before the war dogs were unleashed. If it were a question of politics then, of course, expediency would have something to do with it and the statesmen might count heads and govern themselves accordingly; but playing war for politics is a bad business at best, especially when it involves an ignoring of pledges and a radical departure from declared purposes.

The Philadelphia *Record* is a Democratic paper but, like the *Ledger*, has been uncompromisingly opposed to Bryan, as a Democratic leader. It opposed him with all its power as the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, rejoiced in his defeat and has had very few kind words to say of him since. In commenting upon the declaration of a Republican organ that "the United States can keep the islands or cede them to some other power," it substantially takes the position of Mr. Bryan in the following:

"At the risk of being 'premature' also we may suggest that there is another alternative, and that is to let the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands alone to work out their own political salvation. Our British cousins and allies discovered, after much tribulation, that this was the best national policy for them, and as a result Canada and Australia are British colonies only in name. But to our male Mrs. Jellabies in press and pulpit, whose mouths are filled with 'our moral responsibility' and whose 'solemn duty' it is to give the Philippine islands and their 8,000,000 inhabitants 'the largest measure of peace, freedom, prosperity and growth,' such a thing as letting other people alone and minding our own business is not to be tolerated. What between the military spirit which seeks new fields of ambition and glory and the busybody spirit which will not be content until all the inhabitants of the Cannibal islands shall have been whitewashed into American citizenship, 'the new national policy' is doubtless making some progress.

"To plain people this attempt to pervert a war which has been officially proclaimed by Congress and the President as having for its sole aim the freedom of Cuba into a policy of conquest is a monumental exhibition of bad public faith. Of course, it is in the power of the American people to thus change the whole purpose of the war by a decree of the ballot-box in the choice of President and Representatives in Congress; but they have as yet given neither Military Governor Merritt nor anybody else authority to announce a new national policy for them. Short, however, as this war has been, it has been long enough to reveal to the American people glimpses of the selfishness and sentimental folly blended in this policy of Imperialism, as well as the political dangers and sacrifices with which it is fraught."

It may possibly be premature to discuss what disposition should be made of those islands before they come into our possession, but if there be no such discussion silence may be construed as approval and the policy declared as if it had the cordial endorsement of the people, and thus the discussion which may seem to some premature becomes necessary. Such discussions should be conducted not from a partisan but from a patriotic standpoint.

Colonization may be practicable for monarchical governments where the people have few rights and little or no representation in the government. Even then it is a questionable policy. But in a Republic like ours where representative government is the corner stone of the fabric colonies are impractiable and opposed to the principles which underlie the government. We might own and hold harbors as coaling stations or resting places for our vessels in case of need, but this would be different from the conquest of large and populous bodies of land, where people would expect and have a right to expect to govern themselves and incidentally to have a right in helping to govern us. It would be either that or holding the country and people thus acquired by force and governing them as we wished and not as they wished. This would be imperalism and practically despotism, although it might be of a milder form and in every way better for them than the despotism to which they had been accustomed under former governments.

As to the Philippines it may not be left to us entirely to say what shall be done with them, whether we shall "hold them or cede them to some other power" for there has undoubtedly been some agreement between the military and naval representatives of this Government and the insurgent chiefs which, if we keep faith with them, will preclude our claiming possession or the right to decide their destiny. In this we are handicapped by the virtual pledge to the world when the war was inaugurated and by subsequent pledges to the Philippine insurgents who were striking for self rule and co-operated with Admiral Dewey with the hope of achieving it. We must keep good faith with the nations and with them.

MINOR MENTION.

From the first when it was announced that Lieutenant Hobson and his companions had been consigned to Morro Castle and it was said that they would be speedily exchanged, we expressed the opinion that there would be no early exchange, but that the Spaniards would hold them as long as they could find any pretext to do so. Since Blanco's refusal to exchange, or to recognize flags of truce, there remains no doubt of this, but it was quite apparent before from the dilly-dallying by the home government, which could have settled this matter inside of forty-eight hours if it desired. There is nothing in the puerile pretexts given for the refusal to exchange, such as the alleged message from President McKinley to Admiral Cervera and General Pando threatening to hold them personally responsible for the lives of the prisoners, and the fear that they might carry back to the fleet information that would be of great advantage to Admiral Sampson. These men, closely confined as they have been, have been able to discover very little information that Admiral Sampson does not already know. Through Cubans and his own men, who have ventured into the harbor, he has learned practically everything that is to be learned of any importance and hence there is no ground for this pretext. The fact is that with all Cervera's "chivalry," and his professed admiration for the heroic bravery of Hobson and his associates, they are utilizing them as protectors from American guns. They wouldn't exchange them now for a regiment of Spaniards.

* *

The Atlanta *Constitution* is authority for the statement that a Chicago capitalist has purchased a large tract of land in the State upon which he proposes to put a colony of German farmers from Illinois. This is something upon which the State of Georgia may be congratulated, for there are no better or more thrifty immigrants than those Western Germans. They have advantage of new-comers from Germany direct because they have to some extent become familiar with American customs, and therefore more readily adapt themselves to the change of scene and conditions which it would take the European immigrant some time to become accustomed to. The most thrifty and prosperous portions of the rural West are those largely peopled by Germans, who are noted for their industry, for their correct living and for their law abiding spirit. These characteristics they carry with them wherever they go, and consequently they should be welcome immigrants in any State. Texas and Louisiana both have large German settlements. Some of those in Texas began many years ago, and it is said that on their small farms (for they do not care for large ones) they raise three times as much to the acre as their American neighbors do, which gives proof positive of their industry and better farming. They not only make good farmers and good workmen generally, but good citizens—recommendations that should give them welcome anywhere.

* *

It would be expecting too much that extensive war operations could be conducted without more or less swindling of the Government by contractors and others tempted by the lust of gain. This war wasn't hardly a week old before we had evidence of that in the enormous prices asked for vessels for which the Government had need, some of which were disposed of at about three times their value; and in the food supplies which were furnished to the soldiers in some of the camps. There is less of the latter imposition now, because attention having been directed to it, the contractors are watched more closely and consequently cannot swindle as easily as they did at first. But the swindling still goes on in various ways, an illustration of which is thus given by a Mobile *Register* reporter, writing from the camp at that city:

"As an illustration of the inferiority of supplies a prominent surgeon said yesterday that notwithstanding a large special appropriation was made for the purpose the Government had supplied the surgeons with surgical instruments that were obsolete fifty years ago. This, he said, was without exaggeration, and the instruments were evidently cast off stock of manufacturers. The writer was also shown cartridge belts provided by the Government that did not look like they cost five cents each. The leather was patched and so rotten that it could be punctured with the little finger of the hand. The sewing was crudely done with cotton thread and the cartridge webbing was sewed irrespective of any size or shape of the cartridge to be carried. Of one dozen of these belts furnished a company, no two buckles were alike. It must be borne in mind, too, that these cartridge belts were brand new and were evidently just from the manufacturer. It was said that it had been reported to the quartermaster general that they were unfit for use."

There are men who are so soulless that they would put up fraudulent compounds and palm them off as medicine for the army, for that has been done heretofore. A man like that is just fit for a dungeon or the gallows, and one who would bunco the Government with such surgical instruments or such cartridge belts as are herein referred to isn't any better. His proper place, even with a stretch of mercy, would be in a striped suit in close quarters within walls too high to look over. If some of them were sent there perhaps this shameful swindling might cease.

TWINKLINGS.

—A Complete Retirement—"Is your friend out of politics?" "Out of politics!" echoed Senator Sorghum. "I should say he was. And that isn't the worst of it; he's out of money."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A Thrust: Miss Passay—"I dread to think of my fortieth birthday." Miss Pert—"Why? Did something unpleasant happen then?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

—"Yes," he said, "I can trace my descent back hundreds of years." "I don't doubt it," she replied. "Your poor old ancestors are dead and, of course, can't help themselves."

—Cautious: "Alfred," she exclaimed, "how do you like my new hat?" "Well," he replied very slowly, in order to gain time, "I dunno. How much is it going to cost?"—*Chicago News.*

—Supposing: She—"Supposing you were going to propose to a girl, what would you say?" He—"Oh, something simple and direct, like. 'Will you be my wife?' Supposing you were the girl, what would your answer be?" "Yes."—*Harlem Life.*

BOOK NOTICES.

The June *New Time* is an excellent number, presenting an interesting and varied list of contents, embracing solid articles of a political character and lots of light reading to pass away an idle hour, liberally illustrated. Published by The New Time Company, 56 Fifth Avenue, Ill.

The Democratic Magazine for June presents a large and instructive list of articles on political and economic questions, which the citizen or student of politics may read with profit. In addition to these are papers on miscellaneous subjects which the reader will find interesting. Address W. S. Mc Comas, Publisher, Room 404, 67 Clark street, Chicago.

The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for June contains among other attractive papers and stories a most interesting one on liquefied air, illustrated, by Mr. Charles E. Tripler, who has made the seemingly impossible possible. Following this is an interesting description of Havana before the war, illustrated, which throws much light on life in that gay metropolis of the Pearl of the Antilles. Address Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Winston *Sentinel:* The 10-year-old daughter of Thomas Moore, fell into the canal at Spray, Rockingham county, Monday evening and was drowned before her rescue could be effected. She was crossing the canal on a single plank footway, carrying in her hand a bucket of water, when her bonnet was blown across her face by a sudden breeze, and she stepped off the plank to her death.

—Raleigh *Post:* One of the 10 recruits who went from here last week to Jacksonville to join the First Regiment has returned, having been rejected on account of his age. The man gave his age as 35 here, but at Jacksonville it was ascertained that he was 49. On his return here he bragged that he beat the government out of a nice trip to Jacksonville. Now charges will be preferred against him and he will be arrested. The recruiting party from the First regiment is not meeting with great success in securing recruits. So far 18 have been secured.

—Goldsboro *Argus:* Just as we go to press (Monday) we learn of the sudden death of our esteemed and venerable townsman, Mr. John H. Powell, which occurred at his home but a few moments ago, following a stroke of apoplexy, which seized him at the dinner table. Mr. Powell was in his usual good health this morning, and was on his rounds of business up to going home to dinner, when, without warning, in the midst of the meal, he was stricken down and died before even news of his sudden stroke was heralded beyond his family and immediate neighbors. Mr. Powell was 74 years of age.

—Snow Hill *Standard:* A strange and beautiful sight was seen in the heavens last Monday night. A bright and flaming meteor apparently dropped out of a very dark cloud and floated slowly downward from the northeast to east. It lighted the heavens as bright as an electric current. —— After a scrimmage in Snow Hill last Saturday afternoon between Amos Miller and Henry Pedeway, Amos left town and with his shot gun laid in wait on the road near Wynne's tobacco barn and filled Henry's legs with about 75 to 100 bird shot. Dr. Sugg picked out many of the shot, but thought it inadvisable to cut out those deeply imbedded. The sheriff has not yet been able to apprehend the young man.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——It may be that the new flying squadron at Hampton Roads is to be employed for the purpose of "throwing a scare into" Spanish coast cities similar to the one the Cadiz squadron has been "throwing into" New England.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

——The fighting at Guantanamo has shown that great injustice has been done the Cubans by those who sneered at their assistance in our war against Spain. The Cubans at Guantanamo seem to be absolutely fearless, invaluable allies, especially as bushwhackers, and terrors to the Spaniards. Such men only need to be led and mixed with Anglo-Saxons to make most effective soldiers. Viva Cuba Libre!—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

——The delay of the Spanish Government in authorizing Captain General Blanco to exchange Hobson and his companions gives ample ground for reasonable suspicion of trickery. The chief fortification of Santiago is sacred from bombardment as long as the American prisoners are confined in the Morro Castle. Sagasta and Blanco know that fact, and it is to their interests to keep the heroes of the Merrimac as involuntary guests for as long a time as possible.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

MEN ALSO AFRAID OF MICE.

One Particular In Which They "Take After" Their Mothers.

A man never admits he is afraid of a rat or a mouse, and when he sees a timid woman flee from one of these undesirable rodents to a place of safety on top of a piece of furniture or other handy elevation he generally assumes an air of superiority, laughs at her timidity, scoffs at the idea of one of these creatures injuring anybody, and oftentimes gets disgusted at what he terms "cowardice."

But the man who insists that he is not afraid of a rat or even a little mouse is in reality foolish, and this can be demonstrated should he come in contact with one of them. You never saw any one who desired to or could coolly handle even a dead rat. Human beings have a natural dislike for rats.

One afternoon a big, stalwart man, who looked as if he might face death without flinching, was passing along Fourth street. When near the corner of Pearl street, he emitted a screech that was terrifying and brought the pedestrians along the thoroughfare to a standstill. The man was clasping his leg with his hands and hopping across the street like a bucking broncho. He shouted as if suffering excruciating pain, and several persons went to his assistance. The only thing the matter with him was a young rat had crawled up his trousers leg. The rodent was extricated and exterminated. Then the big, "brave" man mopped the perspiration from his pale brow and stole sheepishly away.

The crowd which had gathered laughed and fell to telling experiences with rats.

"While out hunting with a friend some years ago," said one man, "I saw a similar case. We were crossing a wheat stubble when a little mouse ran up his trousers leg. He screamed, and I thought he had been bitten by a rattler. He dropped his gun and ran around in a frantic manner until I removed the rodent."

A number of other interesting experiences with rats were told, and nearly all agreed that after what they had heard and seen a man is just as much afraid of a rat as is a woman.—Sioux City Journal.

STORY OF THE BIBLE.

HOW IT WAS COMPILED, PRESERVED AND BROUGHT DOWN.

The Records Began With Abraham and Were Collected by Ezra—It Was Born In the Little Land of Canaan—Conquered Israel's Gift to the World.

New discoveries about the Bible are being made almost daily. The religious world is startled every now and then by the announcement that some old manuscript has been found or some clay tablet corroborating Biblical history has been deciphered. The last few years have been especially notable for remarkable finds, not the least of which has been a single leaf of papyrus bearing a few sayings of Jesus—logia, as they have been called. These discoveries arouse a questioning frame of mind. We ask, how did we get the Bible, whence did it come, what was the method of its transmission to us? Learned volumes have been written, but only scholars read them. One of the latest of these is by Dr. William A. Coppinger, but it is so expensive a volume—only 150 copies have been printed for sale—that few can read it, even if they would. The much talked of polychrome Bible, edited by leading Biblical scholars of the world, is an answer to this demand. Still, the question, how did the Bible come down to us? ought to be answered briefly, so that the masses of the people can read and understand. It is irreverent to the Bible and the inspired men who gave us this world classic—the classic—dealing with the eternal theme of the relation between man and God to think of it as a ready made volume, dropped down from heaven bound and gilt edged.

The Bible was born in the little land of Canaan as the weary caravan, led by Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, pitched its tents and the patriarch wrote down the promises of the Eternal on the palm leaves which he found at hand. This was more than 4,000 years ago, and that writing was in use so early is proved by inscriptions found on Egyptian steles or Assyrian tablets from 6,000 to 8,000 years old.

The records kept by Abraham and his immediate descendants undoubtedly formed the basis of the book of Genesis and the earlier chapters of Exodus, to be later utilized by the hand of Moses and his successors. With the advent of this great legislator of the Hebrews the nation was formed, with his legislation as its heart and center. It is probable that Moses wrote his portion of the Bible upon the linen used for such purposes in Egypt, for many large pieces of this linen covered with hieroglyphic writing have come down to us wrapped around mummies. The inscriptions are still legible. The Pentateuch was the nucleus of our Bible, the only Bible known to the Hebrews for many generations. It was written in the ancient Ibri character, closely resembling the Phœnician, as proved by the Siloam inscription discovered near Jerusalem and some ancient coins which have been found. Leaders like Joshua, Gideon and Samuel were needed in the promised land. Singers and prophets, too, arose, and the scribes of the leaders recorded what was done. The poets wrote down their best songs. The prophets' words were treasured up by their disciples and followers. The official records were kept in the national archives, and the songs of the poets and the speeches of the prophets were passed from hand to hand. When the kingdom was divided, records were certainly kept both in the southern kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel. But much of the earlier literature was forgotten in the catastrophe of the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the exiles refused to sing the songs of Zion as they "sat by the waters of Babel and wept." When at last the term of exile was over and some of the more devoted Jews returned to rebuild the walls and temple of Jerusalem, the law had to be brought back to them.

Ezra was the man for this work, and he and his coadjutors, the elders, collected the scattered records of earlier days and made the first canon of the Pentateuch. They wrote it in a new script—Kethav Ashuris, the Assyrian or square character brought back from Babylon with them—and read and taught it to the people. By this time some of the speeches delivered by the prophets of the exile, the second Isaiah and his disciples, had become so dear to the hearts of the people that they were esteemed as classics. Some had preserved the addresses of the earlier prophets, and gradually a second set of accepted writings was added to the law. The older songs, too, were found again, and new singers were inspired for the service of the new temple, and the book of Psalms became its hymnbook.

The proverbs of the nation were collected by various hands. Other books were found or written as late as the second century before the Christian era. The book of Daniel, for instance, was composed to inspire a people, fainting under Syrian oppression, for the Maccabean revolution. And all this later literature was struggling for acceptance into the Bible until the canon of the Old Testament as we now have it was established in the first century of our era by the rabbinical school of Palestine. As the nation Israel sunk under the waves of Roman conquest the Jewish spirit held the Old Testament aloft as its gift to the world.—Clifton Hardy Levy in Review of Reviews.

Halls and churches can be ventilated without danger of drafts by a new method, in which an air shaft runs from under the floor to a horizontal duct under each seat, the latter having constricted openings at intervals for the passage of air into the room.

The Italian parliament costs the country about £36,000 per annum.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TEA DRUNKENNESS.

Interesting Facts That Were Developed In a Brooklyn Dispensary.

Dr. James Wood has published in The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety a report on observations regarding the bad effects of tea drinking. He states that out of 1,000 patients applying for treatment at the Brooklyn Central dispensary 100 exhibited symptoms pertaining directly to tea drunkenness, while many others were doubtless suffering more or less from it. The effects of tea, according to Dr. Wood, differ somewhat according to the kind taken, as he finds that the tea of India contains 2½ times as much tannin as that of China. The headache so frequently suffered by tea tasters he attributes to the essential oil, of which the tea contains three-fourths of 1 per cent. Tea tasters drink the infusion immediately after it is made. Dr. Wood notices a great difference in susceptibility to tea poisoning.

He says: "Some people are profoundly intoxicated by indulging in two cups of strong tea per day. We find that an ounce of tea leaves used daily will soon produce poisonous symptoms. This amount will contain six grains of theine." Of the 100 cases of tea poisoning mentioned by the author 69 were women and 31 were men. Fifty-four drank two pints or less, 37 four pints or less and 9 ten pints or less.

The following symptoms were present in nearly all cases of tea intoxication: Hallucinations, nightmares, successive dreams, obstinate neuralgia, anxiety, a persistent sinking sensation in the epigastrium, prostration and general weakness, excitement and mental depression. According to Dr. Wood, tea poisoning is responsible for half of the headaches, and a large proportion of all cases of despondency, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and allied symptoms. The essential oil of tea which gives out its peculiar aroma is, according to Dr. Wood, a powerful poison. Its injurious effects are so well recognized by the natives of China that they do not use tea until it is a year old, thus allowing this deleterious substance to escape. Green tea contains more of the essential oil than black tea, which accounts for the fact that it is more productive of nervousness.—Public Health Journal.

Flattery pleases very generally. In the first place, the flatterer may think what he says to be true; but, in the second place, whether he thinks so or not, he certainly thinks those whom he flatters of consequence enough to be flattered.—Johnson.

The earliest American theaters were at New York and Annapolis, 1753; Albany, 1769; Baltimore, 1773.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. †

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@	@	6½
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 80
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	33
Virginia Meal		@	33
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	18 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade	4 00	@	4 25
Choice	5 25	@	5 50
Straights		@	6 00
First Patent		@	7 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	54
Car load, in bags—White		@	53
Oats, from store		@	42½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	7½@	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	20
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 85	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x24 Heart	3 00	@	3 50
" Sap	2 50	@	2 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	5
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Unwashed		@	15

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Spirits turpentine 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Spirits turpentine opened at 24c; sales of 1,099 casks; closed firm at 23¾c; sales of 1,314 casks; receipts 2,320 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,652 barrels; receipts 4,660 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Pronounced weakness was developed by the cotton market to-day. Starting at a decline of 1@5 points, the selling movement became quite general and the loss was extended to a matter of 6@12 points, with the Summer months showing marked weakness. After the market had been relieved of the pressure, there was a sharp reaction and the market was finally steady at a net loss of 5@6 points on near months, while distant months were one point higher to one point lower. Total sales futures 160,700 bales.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 160,700 bales: June 6.16c, July 6.16c, August 6.19c, September 6.04c, October 6.05c, November 6.03c, December 6.04c, January 6.08c, February 6.11c, March 6.17c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6¾c; middling gulf 6¾c; sales 2,020 bales.

Net receipts 550 bales; gross receipts 2,284 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,484 bales; exports to the Continent 4,182 bales; forwarded 321 bales; sales bales; sales to spinners 160 bales; stock (actual) 103,513 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 3,474 bales; exports Great Britain 6,539 bales; exports to the Continent 4,182 bales; stock 351,386 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 9,104 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,106; exports to France 100 bales; exports to the Continent 6,295 bales.

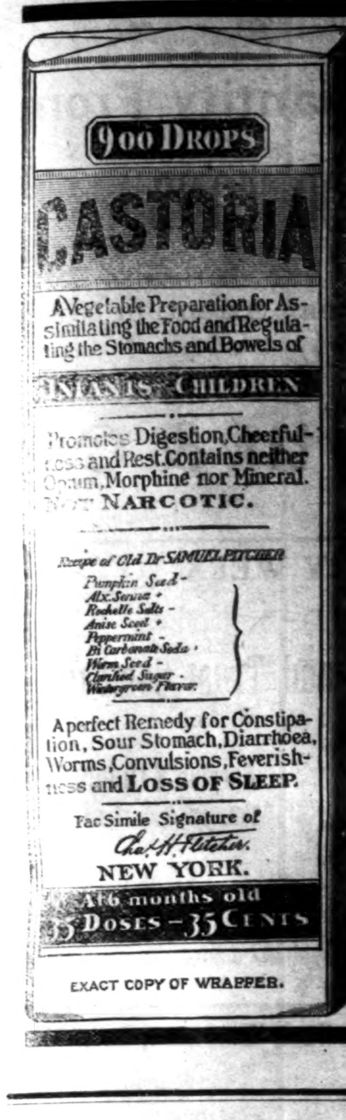
Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,436,036 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,358,298 bales; exports to France 805,715 bales; exports to the Continent 2,900,052 bales.

June 21—Galveston, steady at 5 15 16c, net receipts 217 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts 181 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 6 7-16c, net receipts 190 bales; Wilmington, dull at 6¼c, net receipts 111 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6¾c, net receipts 152 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 13-16c, net receipts 225 bales; New Orleans, easy at 6c, net receipts 1,811 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts 2 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6c, net receipts 190 bales; Augusta, nominal at 6 3-16c, net receipts 7 bales; Charleston, steady at 6c, net receipts 85 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Flour was steadier at the close but not active. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 86c; options had an irregular day, opening higher on strong cables and foreign buying; they broke under a bear attack, only to profit by late covering due to adverse home and foreign crop news and a big advance in late Paris markets: closed 1¾@2¼c net higher; No. 2 red July closed 80c; September closed 73¾c; December closed 74½c. Corn—Sp



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AN ODD LITTLE GIFT.

Valuable as a Souvenir of a Pathetic Incident.

The young business woman was in a down town restaurant for luncheon. At the table with her sat a little blind girl with her mother. Sitting beside the child, she took pains to help her in every way possible, putting everything that she might need within her reach. The girl became conscious of a helpful hand near and, turning to her mother, said:

"Who is it, mamma?"

"It is a lady who is sitting next to you," answered the mother.

"Who is she?" asked the child again.

"I am a business woman," came the answer from the subject of her questions.

"And do you always come here to luncheon, and do many business women come here?" asked the child, much interested. Then, as she received a reply, she turned to her mother and said:

"Is the lady pretty, mamma?"

"She has a very pleasant face," answered the mother.

"Yes, I knew that from her voice," said the child. "Can't I give the lady something? Is this pretty?"

Her hands had been wandering over the table in search of something that might do for a gift for her new friend, and she picked up an oyster shell in which a raw oyster had been served.

"No, it is not pretty," answered the mother, "but I think the lady would take anything."

"I should like very much to give you this," said the child prettily, turning to the business woman and holding out to her the oyster shell. And the business woman took it gratefully and keeps it among her treasures as a souvenir of a very pleasant and pathetic little incident.—New York Times.

Easily Ascertained.

He—Do you know when you get a bad soin?

She—Why, certainly I do.

"How do you know?"

"Why, the man I offer it to refuses to take it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mother's Friend Allays Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used **"Mother Friend"** say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain

Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address

THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington N. C.

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GOOD HEALTH.

Pure, Wholesome Water is Absolutely Essential,

(especially during the Summer season) to good health.

There is no better Water for the purpose than Lithia—i. e.—when you get the right kind of LITHIA WATER.

Fonticello and Harriss' Lithia Waters

are known from Maine to California. They haven't a reputation to build up, because they have the reputation already. Thousands of cases of stomach, kidney and allied troubles have been cured by these two famous Waters, 25c per gallon.

Descriptive literature mailed on application.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C. Agent for Fonticello and Harriss' Lithia Waters.

N. B.—WE NO LONGER HANDLE ÆTNA WATERS AND HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH THE AGENCY. je 21 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 22 tf

THE BELLED BOY.

He Afterward Rose to Be President of the United States.

During the political campaign of 1856 James Buchanan, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, paid a visit to Mercersburg, Pa., his native place, where he was received with the cry, "Hurrah for Uncle Jimmie!" He stopped with the late Dr. Schaff, then a professor in the theological seminary, and Mrs. Schaff, anxious about the dinner, gave special instructions to her colored cook, emphasizing them by the remark that the guest might become president of the United States. "Well, missus," placidly answered the cook, "I guess he ain't God Almighty, is he?"

The father of Buchanan, the fifteenth president, was an immigrant from northern Ireland, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century built two log cabins three miles from Mercersburg, to serve as a trading post for the Indians and the settlers in that sparsely settled region. When James was a little boy, his mother, busy at the counter of the store and with household cares, used to tie a bell around his neck that he might not get beyond her hearing. The motherly device gave rise to the story—one of the traditions of the neighborhood—of "Jamie and the bell," which Dr. Schaff shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan told to a Sunday school at Carlisle. The incident, afterward erroneously told of James G. Blaine when he was a candidate for the presidency, is thus narrated in the address, which we copy from the "Life of Philip Schaff," by his son:

"Three miles from the town (Mercersburg) where I live a little boy was born in the mountains whose name was Jamie. When he was 4 or 5 years of age, his good mother, afraid that she should lose her Irish boy amid the rocks and bushes, tied a little bell around his neck, that she might know if he were near by or far off. This was 'little Jamie with a bell around his neck.'

"When the boy was 8 years old, his father moved to the town where I live. There he studied Latin and Greek, and when he was 14 his father brought him to this big town of yours, and to this big college (Dickinson), and here he graduated. This is 'little Jamie with a bell around his neck.'

"At 21 he was admitted as a lawyer in Lancaster; then was sent to Harrisburg to the legislature, then to congress at Washington; then he was sent to Russia and then to England to represent this great government of ours before kings and rulers of the great powers of the world. All this was 'little Jamie with a bell around his neck.' And now where is 'little Jamie' today? He is at Washington in the presidential chair, the chief magistrate of this great American nation. This is 'little Jamie with a bell around his neck.'"

BOSNIA GYPSIES.

The Tribes of the Balkans Are Experts In Stealing Horses.

In Bosnia, as elsewhere, gypsies concern themselves largely with the buying, selling and breaking in of horses. Some strangers in the Balkans call certain gypsies horse dealers. Horse stealers sounds nearly the same and is often an equally true description. An engineer who had made the survey for a projected railroad in Servia told me of an incident he witnessed at a horse fair. A farmer brought in a fine young horse—far the best animal in the fair—and was very proud of his mount. A gypsy dealer, with one eye screwed up and body bent to the shape of the letter C, criticised the paces, saying at last, "He would be a fine horse if he were not lame." The farmer indignantly denied the lameness.

"Well, trot him out and you'll see," said the gypsy. At the end of this trial the owner cried in triumph, "He could not trot sounder!"

The gypsy firmly repeated: "Lame! Gallop him, and you'll see it surely."

The man galloped his beast.

"Oh, he's lame!" averred the gypsy. "You'd see it yourself if another were on the horse. Let me show you." And the owner alighted. The gypsy mounted, cantered a few yards, quickened the pace, reached the end of the fair green, set spurs to the good horse and promptly disappeared. Neither man nor horse was seen again thereabout.

"But are there no police in Servia?" I asked.

"The gypsy got across the frontier perhaps."

"And no telegraph wires?" I persisted.

"Not in the forests. And perhaps by night the horse had changed his color. The gypsies will buy your old white horse from you in the morning and sell you a rather spirited young black horse in the afternoon. You will wonder that the new purchase seems to know the road home, but by next day his mettlesomeness will have vanished, and in a little while his black coat will be white again." Accidents happen even to those who are much more acute than the son of the celebrated Vicar of Wakefield.—Catholic World.

Going to War In a Landau.

About 30 hacks had been seized in the streets of Salonika, to be used as ambulances. They went on our train and were unloaded at Sorovitch, where we left the cars. It was suggested that we lend our horses to the officers and ride in these carriages, so it fell out that for the first time in the history of our craft perhaps we rode to war in a landau and through provinces in which landaus themselves were curiosities. The adventure reads better than it felt, for the way was over 100 to 120 miles of rough and rocky road, under a broiling sun. It was most tiresome to sit cramped up in an old fashioned carriage for 10 or 14 hours every day, and it was too hot to walk.

Ours was a caravan of the most modern sort, threading the most primitive corner of Europe. With our mounted officers and soldiers, baggage wagons and carts laden with hay, baggage and clothing, we made a long, dark line upon the white and glaring road—a line that brought the country folk to the edges of the hills and the sides of the road to see what manner of men we were.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

THE HAIRDRESSER.

He Tells Stories of Human Vanity as Displayed In His Business.

The hairdresser was, as is not unusual with members of his profession, in a talkative mood. He was also inclined to meditate upon the vanities of humankind, which he has admirable opportunities to observe.

"If it wasn't for the fact that people think so much of their looks," he said, "we should lose three-quarters of our business and might as well shut up shop. It is wonderful to me, although you'd think I might be used to it by this time, to see how much trouble people will take about their hair. Just now the most fashionable shade of hair among women is a deep reddish brown or bronze. To get that color we bleach the hair to a blonde shade and then dye it to the proper bronze tone. It is a very slow job, for there must be five or six applications of the bleach, and then the dyeing takes a good deal of time. The whole process requires an entire day, and women will come in here and sit from morning until evening, never losing patience if they only think the result will be becoming and stylish.

"But that's only one of the ways in which they show their vanity about hair. There are lots of others. Why, I had a woman come in the other day who wanted all her own hair cut off, so that she could wear a wig. I looked at her in surprise. Her head was covered with thick, soft, naturally wavy hair of the finest quality, but what do you suppose was her objection to it? It was gray! I took out the hairpins, and the beautiful mass of hair fell in ripples far below her waist.

"'But, madam,' I said, 'it is a shame to cut off this hair. It is magnificent.'

"'Oh, no,' she said, 'I will not have gray hair. Cut it, I tell you. I want a brown wig.'

"So, of course, I did as I was told. The hair dropped to the floor, and I was glad, I tell you, when I found she didn't want to take it away with her. For, you know, handsome gray hair is the rarest and hardest to get in our business. Most of it comes from abroad. What do you suppose that woman's hair was worth to me? Thirty dollars—not a cent less. She went away with a heavy brown wig, which was hideous compared with the hair she had just lost.

"It isn't fair, though, to lay all the vanity to the women. Lots of men come here at regular intervals to have their hair curled. Oh, it is true. There are plenty of men vain enough for that," he added as his auditor looked incredulous. "But I must admit I was dumfounded awhile ago when a man came to have his hair bleached. I made it a golden blond for him and then curled it, according to his orders. But I hope he won't come again. Men who have their hair curled haven't any too much sense, and a fellow who would have his hair bleached must be wrong in his head somewhere. I don't care to work for crazy folks," and the hairdresser put the finishing touches to the shampoo which he had been administering to his customer as he talked.—New York Tribune.

NAT GOODWIN'S DOG.

Many Remarkable Features That Prove the Canine to Have Been Unique.

"Did you ever hear about Nat Goodwin's big dog? No? Well, I don't vouch for the truth of this, but here's his history," said one of the men at the Chicago club. "You know Nat's magnetism would give points to a compass. Well, Nat was walking along a street one day when he passed a yard where there was a big St. Bernard chained to a doghouse. Nat looked at the dog and the dog looked at him and that settled it. The dog strained at his chain until it broke, then bounded to Nat, leaped and fawned on him and followed him home. Nat's valet gave the dog a scrubbing in a bathtub, and they had to make a jardiniere of the tub, because the waste pipe became dammed for any further use. The dog was named Jason. You've all heard of Jason and the Golden Fleece.

"The dog was intelligent, and Nat thought he would teach him some tricks. Nat knows a good many tricks himself and knows how to take one pretty well too. The dog was slow at first, but Nat said, 'I'll teach him in time.' So he planted the tub full of thyme and made the dog sleep in it, and do you know that dog got so he could tell thyme as well as a human being could. Why, he even got to chewing the clocks out of Nat's hosiery.

"His end was very sad, to hear Nat tell it. He was killed by an elephant in a menagerie. Nat and the dog were in the menagerie part of a circus one afternoon and while looking at the animals Nat missed Jason. Hearing a rumpus in the center of the tent, where the elephants and ponies and camels make a show of themselves, Nat rushed over, and there was a keeper trying to drive Jason away from a big camel. The dog was chewing the camel's tail with all his masticating strength, and the poor camel was howling with pain. Then the elephant threw a trunk on the dog, and Nat was just in time to see him breathe his last. 'Poor Jason!' said Nat. 'He was only fulfilling his destiny. Once on a time he strained at a Nat, and he died trying to swallow a camel.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Dust Is Not Allowed

TO COLLECT ON THE GOODS ON OUR SHELVES.

WE KEEP 'EM MOVING.

Goods go out as fast as they come in. Reason is, we ask only the narrowest possible margin of profit.

Remember,

if there is anything in the world you want in

Hardware or House Furnishings,

THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE TO GO THAN TO

J. W. MURCHISON'S,

ORTON BUILDING.

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SEND US

Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, MEAT, &c.

AND GET

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

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For Rent.

A FEW COTTAGES FOR RENT on Carolina Beach. Also one six room Cottage at Ocean View.

D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

je 21 tf

Trouble Ahead.

The Buffalo Commercial prints this irate letter from a father to a schoolteacher:

Sur: In regard to me keeping Willie out of School for work to help in the Corn i did not now it wold make such a houl with a man of good Since but it Seams to with you now you ps (evidently meant for please) under Stand. that Child is mine not yours and i have to borde and cloth him and i think i now what The law Says

"(now Sur you Can excep this as an excuse or not Sur do as you pleas, as i had Some Corn out and it is late, So drive a hed)

"We have no kings nor quenes nor empres in this Country and thairfore i can not obey your orders and if you wanto Sind the truant officer up here do so but before he takes one of my children their will be A wors battle fought than thair was betwen the armenians & the turks)

"now i have Sint my children to School before i Sint them to you and just as good a teacher to and they excepted them excuses and you will have to do the Same See."

How He Lost His Brains.

Cholly (relating his experience)—And the wuffian put a pistol to me head and said he'd blow me bwains out if I didn't give him me watch, doncherknow!

Fairy Footlights—Oh, Cholly, why didn't you give him the watch?—Up to Date.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. MCRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. MCRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean

je 2 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts

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FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates,

Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay,

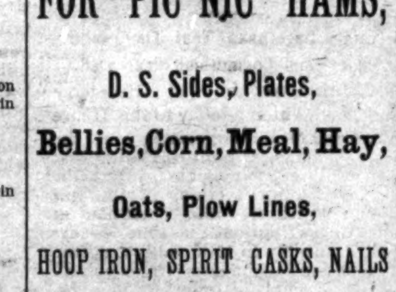
Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

and everything in groceries, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,

or write for prices. je 7 tf



The Mother Eagle Calls Her New Chicks

(Philippina, Cuba and Porto Rico)

home to roost. She thinks they are not very pretty, but for a Fourth of July present they will do. Our chickens are plump and tempting, and for a Fourth of July meal or any other meal they are tender and toothsome. Our Steaks, Chops and Roasts are the choicest cuts to be found anywhere.

I. B. RHODES.

je 21 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight pre paid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.

R. O. GRANT Superintendent. my 31 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ADVISORY NOTICE.

TO COTTAGERS AT

Ocean View and Carolina Beach.

Take a day off and ascertain your needs and advise us of same at least a week before you intend to occupy your Cottage.

This will enable you to spend your first night as comfortably as your last and also escape the discomfort attendant upon incomplete Furnishing.

This is not Jersey, but a Dixie Net is an indispensable adjunct to a good night's rest. We have them.

The Sneed Company,

je 3 tf Furniture and House Furnishings.

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

Note the following Reduced Rates of Subscription:

One Year, by Mail,	$5.00
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Address,

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation

Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

a 17 tf

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address

PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

je 15 2w

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,

Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours, Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Same Price,

19c a lb.

THE SAME ARTICLES.

Best Parched Laguyra, 19,

Parched Java, 19c.

Yours, for Genuine Bargains,

S. W. SANDERS,

je 16 tf AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:13 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:25 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 6:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 42 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR........Saturday, June 18th
CROATAN........Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN........Saturday, June 18th
BENEFACTOR........Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR........Tuesday, June 21st
CROATAN........Tuesday, June 28th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.

my 22 3m

OCEANIC HOTEL,

Carolina Beach, N. C.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Rates $2.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.

N. B.—Milk for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.

je 2 1m R. A. JENKINS, Prop.

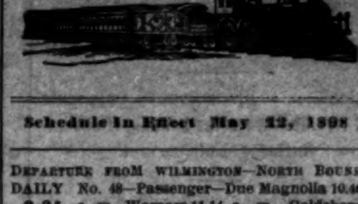
HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 26tf Goldsboro, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE



Schedule in Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:40 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:55 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:28 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:30 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:35 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

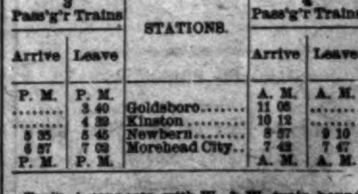
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 29	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 03	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Continuation of Discussion by Opponents of the Measure in the Senate—House Business Unimportant.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Interest in the discussion of the Hawaiian annexation which is proceeding in the Senate already has begun to flag. Early in the present session the Senate debated the question behind closed doors for six weeks. During that time a majority of the speakers were accorded close attention. It is evident from the proceedings to-day that the Senators will not become enthusiastic over arguments which are not new to them. To day Senator White, Democrat, California, the leader of the opponents of annexation, spoke for three hours and a half. His argument was skillful and was presented with oratorical ability, but it failed to command the attention from Senators it really deserved. Senator White had not concluded his argument when the resolutions were laid aside for the day. He will resume his speech to-morrow and probably will occupy the entire day.

Senator Mitchell, Democrat, Wisconsin, opened the discussion with a brief speech in opposition to the resolutions. Among the bills passed was one providing severe penalties for the malicious injury or destruction of submarine torpedoes, fortifications or other coast defences.

At 5.25 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and at 5.45 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After passing several bills of minor importance to-day the House in committee of the whole considered without diposing of it, a bill to refer to the court of claims certain claims of persons for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate invasions into the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

The opponents of the bill candidly declared their opposition upon the ground that the bill suggested a proposition so monstrous as to deserve no consideration. "There is no legal claim, there is no equitable claim, there is no just claim," declaimed Mr. Cannon, Rep., Illinois, and proceeding in line with Mr. Moody, Rep., Mass., he declared the recognition of the principle advocated by Mr. Mahon would lead to the filing and payment of claims from Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and all other loyal States into which the Confederate forces entered.

Pending disposition of the measure the committee rose and at 4.43 P. M. the House adjourned.

FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Terrible Accident at the Launching of the British Battleship Albion at Blackwall, Eng.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 21.—During the launching of the new British first-class battleship Albion, of 12,950 tons, at Blackwall to-day and her christening by the Duchess of York, a ceremony at which the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mrs. Hay and Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attache, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard and immersing hundreds of people.

It is estimated that fifty persons were drowned. Another report says the warship sank. As this dispatch is sent, the bodies of twenty-seven men, women and children have been recovered.

The Duchess of York and Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests, did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were called for the successful launch and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs and the steamer's sirens.

The victims were mostly working people on a holiday, who had trespassed on the ship-building yard, where the launching took place. They crowded upon a staging, from which they had been warned off, but the force of police on the spot was inadequate to control the immense crowd.

About two hundred persons were thrown into the water when the staging was demolished by the backwash of the huge battleship when she plunged into the water. Most of these were rescued by means of numerous row-boats in the vicinity, but many were swept away by the flood tide which was running and sank before assistance could reach them. About sixty of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment.

COLORED BATTALION.

Lieut. Harlowe to Begin Organization. The Troops at Fort Macon.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 21.—Lieut. Harlowe arrives to-morrow. He will begin organizing two negro battalions at once.

James H. Young, major, arrived from Fort Macon this afternoon. He says the men have received pay, uniforms, and all equipments except rifles, which have been shipped. Not a man is in the hospital.

The Manila signal corps will possibly leave to-morrow for San Francisco.

The Plymouth postoffice safe-blowers have been arrested in Petersburg, Va.

PAROLED PRISONERS

Ordered to be Held at Key West Until Further Orders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 21, 4.45 P. M.—United States Marshal Horr received instructions from Attorney General Griggs to-day to hold all persons captured on Spanish prize ships until further orders.

The message created much surprise among officials here, as all but military prisoners had been recently paroled and were to have sailed for Spain this week. The prisoners concerned have been penned up on the prize ships in the harbor ever since captured. There are more than 200. The military prisoners are at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF SANTIAGO.

Arrived Monday at Noon After a Voyage of Six Days From Port Tampa.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND TROOPS

Will be Landed as Soon as Places Are Selected—Heavy Fighting Expected. Spanish Forces Estimated at 30,000 to 45,000.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

WITH THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SHIPS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, noon, via Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, June 21, 1 A. M.—The fleet of United States transports, having on board 16,000 men under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa. The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14th, convoyed by the United States warships Indiana, Castine, Helena, Annapolis, Bancroft, Morrill and Hornet. The passage was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed.

At Rebecca shoals lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Ericsson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida straits, that being a shorter distance. After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yards apart, while 600 yards separated the ships.

Impressive Spectacle.

The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim-looking men-of-war hovering like watchdogs on the outskirts of the human-freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters in the direction of Cuba in search of hostile vessels. Throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the convoying fleet of warships was reinforced by the Montgomery and Porter, off Puerto Principe

Voyage Uneventful.

The voyage throughout was tedious and uninteresting. To the weary soldiers, life on board transports is as unwarlike as a journey on a fruiter.

The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried fourteen patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished in safety. The weather throughout the voyage was excellent and, consequently, there was little suffering from seasickness. But fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons, however, say the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers and they are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

The men seem confident of a swift and easy victory, but they seem rather to hope for hard fighting.

The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports have told very severely on the horses and mules and many of them died during the last days of the voyage.

Looking for a Landing.

As soon as the fleet of transports had arrived at a point about twenty miles off Santiago de Cuba, this afternoon, the steamer Seguranca, having on board General Shafter and his staff, left the other vessels lying to and steamed to the flagship of the American fleet, in order to visit Rear Admiral Sampson. The general went on board the flagship and later General Shafter, Admiral Sampson and a party of officers boarded the Seguranca which went to Acerraderos, about seventeen miles west of Santiago, and near which place General Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. General Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to General Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban General. At the conclusion of the conference, General Shafter and the other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans. The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days.

Shafter Will Make Selection.

The result of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places was also laid before the army officers, but General Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself.

General Garcia gave the Americans assurances that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the southeastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, only extremely hot at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops, ill-fed and clothed as they were, were in good health, and therefore the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments.

General Shafter examined the condition of the Cuban soldiers during his visit and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they needed clothes and provisions, both of which were given them during the day.

Small Bodies to Be Landed at Once.

The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be safe from any serious attack by the Spaniards and will be able to keep the enemy in doubt for the present as to their ultimate intentions. Among the troops that will be landed first are a number of men from the engineer corps, who will begin work at once preparing for the movement of the main body.

Generals Shafter and Garcia will consult further to-morrow.

It was nearly dark before the officers returned to the Seguranca and then she steamed back to the flagship and took up a position for the night. Before nightfall all the other transports and the convoying warships had drifted near the shore and the Spanish soldiers, watching from the bluffs on both sides of the entrance of Santiago harbor, must have been impressed by the great array of vessels standing off shore. There were nearly sixty of them, including the troopships and the men-of-war, comprising Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet and the squadron of Commodore Schley. The 8,000 Spanish soldiers and perhaps 2,000 Spanish sailors guarding the city and harbor of Santiago de Cuba doubtless concluded that there was a small chance of overcoming the force of American warships and some 20,000 American soldiers and sailors which will be hurled against them before the present week is over.

The dispatch boat of the Associated Press left the fleet for its cable station just at nightfall, when the warships had taken their positions in a semi-circle in front of the harbor entrance, with the troopships further out.

The Great Fleet Motionless.

The sea was comparatively smooth for the first time in several weeks and the great fleet was almost motionless.

The newspaper dispatch boats, which had been steaming back and forth among the transports since the arrival of the latter, were held up at every stage of their passage with the request to take letters to the nearest mailing point, giving accounts of the voyage and announcing the safe arrival of the army off the enemy's coast. For some it might be the last word for mother, wife or sweetheart at home from him who had answered the call of his country.

According to the naval regulations established at the outbreak of the war not a light was visible on any of the ships, and the cordon of men-of-war lying under the Spanish guns near Morro Castle kept their vigil with more than usual care during the dark hours of the night to guard against the approach of a destroying torpedo boat which might attempt to run out of the harbor and with one well directed shot sink a troop-ship in the depths of the sea and send the souls of those aboard into the realms of eternity.

Heavy Fighting Expected.

Wherever the landing may take place the operations and the information of the last ten days show now conclusively that bitter work is ahead for General Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a distance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. But starving and harrassed from the inland by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, and naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago. Interviews with army officers on the transports, show that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain, if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the wearing voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the fleet will be immense assistance to the American troops.

General Landing Delayed.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 21, 5 P. M.—Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of the troops of General Shafter's expedition on the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba will necessarily be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guess work.

Spanish Report.

LONDON, June 22.—The Havana correspondent of the *Times* says:

"General Linares, in command of the province of Santiago de Cuba, telegraphs that sixty vessels, supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary force, have arrived off Santiago de Cuba.

"General Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Great enthusiasm prevails in Havana. Order is maintained and no yellow fever is reported."

NEGOTIATING PEACE.

A Lively Correspondence on the Subject Between Representatives of Foreign Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent at Paris of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs that he learns from authoritative sources in spite of denials that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some days the subject of lively correspondence between the chancellories. He adds that some of the ambassadors in Paris were instructed yesterday to remain on the alert and in readiness. The correspondent further says it is expected that an event of importance in opening negotiations with the United States and Spain will occur within a few days.

MADRID, June 21, midnight.—The *El Correo* without openly championing peace, which would be considered unpatriotic, calls attention to the injury the war is causing trade and industry especially in the Catalan districts, where the factories are closed or are running on half-time. It also points out that the government's decision to pay the exterior coupons and the interest on coupon bonds in pesetas will leave the treasury no resource except to increase taxation.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Sagasta declined to give his consent to a discussion of the government's international policy.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Preparations for the Third Expedition. Probably Ships Will Be in Sailing Order Saturday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—Despite all announcements General Merritt has not yet decided whether he will go with the next fleet of transports or not. It is now intimated that he will be taken to the Philippines on the cruiser Philadelphia should that vessel be ready for sea within a reasonable time. One thing is certain—the general is preparing to depart, and if he should conclude to start with the next fleet he will be ready. Preparations for the third expedition are going forward rapidly and it is probable the ships will be in sailing order by Saturday.

Under orders from General Merritt a board of army doctors to-day examined the Pacific mail steamship Newport, which arrived last Saturday from Panama, with the view of the vessel being fitted up as a hospital ship for the Philippines expedition.

The Monadnock arrived in the harbor this afternoon from Mare island. Her consort, the Nero, has been coaled and will be ready for sea within a few days. It is believed these vessels will accompany the next expedition to the Philippines.

The Senate yesterday rejected C. P. Anthony to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, N. C.

TO REINFORCE INVADING ARMY.

An Expedition of 4,000 Men to Leave Newport News Thursday for Santiago.

OTHER FORCES WILL FOLLOW.

The Government Determined to Send Troops Sufficient to Crush Any Spanish Command That Can be Concentrated—Manila Reports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Two months ago to day war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago, preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba and it finds Cuban territory in possession of United States marines, backed by a squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila, and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in camp. Therefore, the officers of the administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

To Reinforce Shafter.

The government has now determined to send heavy reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago. To this end the first expedition will leave Newport News Thursday morning, carrying Brigadier General Duffield's separate brigade of the Second army corps made up of the 9th Massachusetts, the 33rd and 34th Michigan, and the 3rd Virginia regiments; in all about 4,000 men. Expeditions will follow rapidly by way of Tampa, for while Fernandina and Miami are considered to have many good points for concentrating troops, yet army officials are now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation. The next forces to go will include those of Brigadier General Garretson, of the Second brigade of the First division, Second army corps, embracing the 6th Illinois, the 6th Massachusetts, and the 8th and 9th Ohio regiments.

Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, a distinguished cavalry officer of the regular army, arrived here to day from Tampa, and the present plans are for General Henry to command a division made up of the brigades of General Duffield and General Garretson, this division comprising 8,000 men to be for the speedy reinforcement of General Shafter. It will swell the American forces at Santiago de Cuba to about 24,000 men, But the expeditions will not stop at that number, as there is a determined purpose to send forward a sufficient force to crush any Spanish command which can be concentrated at that point.

Reports From Santiago

That about 41,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with the reliable estimates in the possession of the War Department. According to the latter figures, there are not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba. while 100 miles away to the northwest at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, General Pando, has 10,000 men. The War Department is satisfied that the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago. Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are all well armed, well discipilined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably as good all round fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear There is no purpose on the part of the authorities to leave General Shafter with an inadequate force to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers.

Baseless Rumors in Circulation.

Up to the close of office hours today, neither the War nor Navy Department had received any detailed information as to the arrival of troops at Santiago. The entire information today was confined to the one brief dispatch from Captain Allen of the signal service, to General Greely, stating that the troop transports had arrived. This was enough, however, to start baseless rumors that the actual landing of troops was in progress and one report went to the extent of stating that the troops were landing under a heavy fire from the Spanish forces. Secretary Alger and General Miles disposed of these reports, saying that no such information was at hand, and Secretary Long made the same disclaimer for the Navy Department. It may be true, however, that the landing is now in progress, and although it is not impossible, officials consider it improbable that any landing is going on under a Spanish fire.

The landing itself may take considerably longer than was anticipated, and officials believe that at least three days more will be required before the troops are on shore and in any sort of organized condition. Some of the army officials allow even more time; one of them holding that it will take quite a month to get all the stores, as well as the troops, off the transports.

Reports from Manila.

The officials of the Navy Department were not deeply concerned over the report from Hong Kong that the Chinese authorities had ordered the United States dispatch boat Zafiro out of Chinese waters without allowing her to take supplies to Dewey. The reason for this unconcern was a conviction that the cruiser Charleston and three big transports have already reached Manila, carrying a large quantity of just such supplies as the American fleet there would now require. Then, too, it was felt that the Zafiro had already been treated with consideration and had probably obtained all the privileges to which she was entitled to in Chinese waters. It was said at the Navy Department that nothing had been heard from the Admiral himself since a dispatch, received from Hong Kong day before yesterday, brought to that port by the Zafiro. As the dispatch boat left Dewey about Thursday last at the latest, she could, of course, bring no news of the arrival of these transports. She did bring, however, news of the great success attending the insurgents' arms, and notice of what was being done toward forming a provisional government by the insurgents under Aguinaldo. From the reception accorded this news, it would seem that the officials here see in it no cause for apprehending a disturbance of the plans framed for the government of Gen. Merritt when he assumes military command over the Philippines. Therefore it is only fair to assume that Aguinaldo is proceeding in perfect harmony with Admiral Dewey, who in turn has received notice of the Navy Department's intention respecting the Philippines.

AT GEN. GARCIA'S HEADQUARTERS.

Rejoicing in the Cuban Camp at Arrival of the Army of Invasion.

CONFER WITH U. S. OFFICERS.

Garcia Explained His Plans With Maps Showing Convenient Landing Places and All Mountain Trails to Santiago.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday night, June 20, via Kingston, Ja., June 21, 2.40 P. M.—General Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave General Shafter and Admiral Sampson hearty welcome at Azerredero this afternoon, when the American officers, on board the steamer Seguranca, went to his headquarters for a consultation.

The Cubans showered upon their distinguished visitors all the blessings of Cuba libre for the assistance of the United States in the Cuban struggle for freedom, and they expressed the conviction that victory was at hand and that the power of Spain would soon be driven from the island by the combined strength of the American and Cuban arms.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon at noon and announced the coming of the long-expected soldiers, Gen. Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea, and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels.

The welcome news soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Seguranca, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the other vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp. The Cubans sent a guard of honor to the beach to receive the Seguranca. As soon as she came to anchor in the cove, General Shafter and his staff, including General Ludlow, chief engineer, and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up the steep trail to General Garcia's headquarters. The Cuban commander's tent is a rude hut, covered with leaves and containing only a meagre camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted several hours. General Garcia explained his plans fully; told how he had the Spanish General, Pando, cooped up in Manzanillo, without the possibility of his being able to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Santiago, and laid before the American officers maps showing all the mountain trails leading to Santiago from the most convenient landing places east and west of the harbor entrance.

General Ludlow, in particular, made a close investigation of this subject and sought all the information available with regard to the most feasible plans of transporting a large body of troops over land.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

State Convention—Nominations—The Platform—D. W. Jones the Nominee for Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 21.—The Democratic State convention met today and nominated a State ticket adopted a platform and listened to oratory. At a late hour to-night the convention is still in session. Daniel W. Jones, of Pulaski was named for Governor.

The platform says in part:

We recognize the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the national government, and favor its strict observance.

Regarding the war now being waged by the United States with Spain for the purpose of maintaining the national honor and to assist an oppressed people's struggle for liberty, we note with pride the promptness with which all sections of our common country have responded to the call for men and means for its prosecution, and pledge the Democratic party of Arkansas to an endorsement of all the necessary measures to bring it to a successful, speedy and triumphant conclusion.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Secretary Gage Asks That Time be Extended and Commission Increased.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Gage has written a letter to the House Ways and Means committee and the Senate Finance committee, stating that it is absolutely impossible to put the adhesive stamp sections of the war revenue measure into operation at once and asking that the time be extended until June 15th, and that the commission be increased from one to three per cent, in order to increase popular interest in the distribution of the stamps.

The Senate committee on finance held a meeting to day and decided to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill and the request for extension of time.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Rumored That the Minister of Finance Will Resign.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 21, 2 P. M.—There are rumors current here to-day that the Cortes may suspend its sesions during the coming week, when Senor Puigcerver, the minister of finance, will resign, in which event it is thought the premier, Senor Sagasta, will be compelled to submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence in the ministry. It is possible, therefore, that Senor Sagasta will resign, in which case, it is said, a national government, pledged to the most energetic course, will succeed his ministry.

Batteries G and F, of the Fifth and Seventh United States artillery, respectively, left Fort Monroe yesterday for Tampa, via the Seaboard Air Line.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ATTEMPT TO KILL GENERAL BLANCO.

Said to Have Been Wounded by a Shot From a Volunteer's Rifle—Would-be Assassin a Cuban.

[*Washington Post, 21st.*]

News has just been received in Washington of the attempted assassination, in Havana, of Captain General Blanco, by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution, as a consequence. The volunteers parade the streets, unofficered, crying "Viva Weyler, down with Blanco," and Gen. Blanco, wounded as he is, holds daily conferences with the commanders of the volunteers.

The attempted killing of the Spanish General took place as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. Salva, the young Cuban who sent a rifle bullet into Gen. Blanco's left leg, above the thigh, is a member of the volunteer guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother was also a volunteer, and was recently arrested on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Spain against the established government. Young Salva was thrown into prison, and recently was tried before a court-martial, condemned to death and executed.

Salva harbored the idea of revenge and sought every opportunity to consummate it. His own post was usually in a part of the palace little frequented by Gen. Blanco, and his opportunities for meeting the Captain General were few. On the day of the shooting, however, he succeeded in obtaining permission from his commanding officer to exchange with a brother soldier, and he secured the coveted post in front of the palace.

Salva waited until the time Gen. Blanco usually came out in the afternoon, and then took up his position on the outer steps of the palace, a short distance from a platoon of volunteers, also on guard, and waited. He had not been there long when the doors were thrown open and Gen. Blanco, surrounded by several gentlemen, with whom he was talking, emerged.

As he stepped out the young soldier moved forward a pace and raised his rifle as if to salute. Instead of doing so, however, he quickly brought the breech of the weapon to his shoulder, and before those near him could spring forward, had sent a bullet into the group. His aim, badly taken because of the officers who were near its object, was effective none the less, and Gen. Blanco, with an exclamation of pain, sank down. The utmost confusion reigned for a few moments, until the nature of the wound was discovered and the Governor of the island was taken indoors again. Salva was arrested and confined in Morro Castle.

DEWEY'S SUPPLY SHIP.

The Zafiro Compelled to Leave Chinese Waters by Chinese Authorities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A special cable to the *Evening Journal* from Hong Kong says:

"The American supply ship Zafiro which was sent here from Manila by Admiral Dewey to procure provisions and other necessaries for the fleet, and which anchored a few miles from here in Chinese waters, has been compelled to leave by the Chinese authorities.

"The Chinese notified United States Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong, to take the Zafiro out of the jurisdiction of the Emperor at once, and refused to allow her even the customary twenty-four hours stay, or a pound of coal or provisions.

"She has accordingly been moved, and now is in the British waters at Hong Kong. The Chinese order is believed to be due to the representations of Spain."

A SPANISH STORY.

Town of Casilda Bombarded—The American Ship Forced to Retire.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, June 22, 1 A. M.—An official dispatch from Havana, says:

An American vessel bombarded the town of Casilda, province of Santa Clara, (about five miles south of Trinidad, with which it is connected by rail) for three hours. She fired 150 big shells. The troops and gunboat Dependiente co-operated in a brilliant defence and the American vessel was obliged to retire after damaging some houses and shops.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Telegraph Office Opened at the U. S. Military Station in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Greeley received from Lieutenant Colonel Allen this afternoon a dispatch stating that the first American military station in Cuba, Camp McCalla, Guantanamo bay, has been brought into electrical communication with the rest of the world by the establishment of a telegraph office, which opened at 5 o'clock.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

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Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.

2.—You can draw it out when you need it.

3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit.

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Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$534,022 29	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		57 27	Surplus	$60,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06—	78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$173,132 12		Total Deposits		622,033 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42—	277,450 54			
Total		$861,630 10	Total		$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, 98
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892.

my 13 tf

Auction Sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE HEINSBERGER STOCK

OF BOOKS, PICTURES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,

and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

C. W. YATES & CO.

je 19 tf

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Reports Indicate a Decided Improvement in Condition of Crops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Weather Bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended June 20th, says:

The week has been exceptionally favorable for cotton, and the reports indicate a decided improvement in the condition of this crop generally throughout the cotton belt. In portions of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, however, it is grassy and in need of cultivation, while some complaints of lice are received from North Carolina.

Tobacco planting is completed in Virginia and Kentucky and is well advanced in more northerly sections. Except in Maryland and Southern New England, where planting has been delayed and plants are scarce, the general outlook is favorable. Cutting continues in Florida and has begun in South Carolina.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 10.

Louisville—Louisville, 14; Washington, 3.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 7.

Chicago—Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 4.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 9.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

I Wish To exchange dry goods for calico quilt blocks. Send stamped addressed envelope. Miss Lizzie Moody, Allenton, N. C. je 23 1t*

Expert Accounting. Books opened, closed, posted, and trial balances taken. Extensive experience and thoroughly reliable. Address, G. A. Heide, No. 9 South Water street. je 23 1t*

Wanted—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping for family of three. Address H., care of STAR. je 22 1t*

The "Young People's Organ Fund Society" of Grace M. E. Church, will have an excursion to Carolina Beach on Thursday, June the twenty-third. Patronage is solicited. je 21 2t

A Choice Lot of Georgia Watermelons, Peaches, Apples and Tomatoes just received. Call on me or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. je 21 tf

Just Received a nice lot of Howard Peaches, N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Also a quantity of Cow Peas. Call on me at 215 Market street, or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. je 14 tf

Fine Jersey Cow for sale. Calf one month old. Apply to W. A. French. je 17 1w

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

How About Some Fine country Hams? You can get them from L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. See him for anything you want in country produce. je 4 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 93. je 3 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 15c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 168. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 218 Market street. my 28 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 203. sep 21 tf

22 1-2 Cts

For the Very Best

TABLE BUTTER.

We get it fresh on every steamer and keep it on ice.

Pure Leaf Lard 7½ Cents.

Granulated Sugar 6 Cents.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER,

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

je 7 tf

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings.

Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 7 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.

je 5 tf

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. R. Greer, deceased,

vs.

E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning. DAN. D. CAMERON, Commissioner.

June 13, 1898.

je 14 30t

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

New Series.

The first instalment of the Tenth Series of the N. C. Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, July 2nd, at office in Seaboard Air Line Building, Front street.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, Secretary and Treasurer

je 8 tf

The Citizens' Building and Loan ASSOCIATION

Will issue its Fifteenth Series of Stock

Limited to Five Hundred Shares, on

SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1898.

Parties desiring shares can have the same reserved for them by leaving their names with the secretary.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR., Secretary.

je 19 3t su we su

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS JUST RECEIVED DUPLICATES OF THE

Best Straw Hats and Caps

of the season.

Cordial invitation to all.

je 19 tf 30 North Front street.